Disney Princess

Crochet

PATTERNS BY JANA WHITLEY
WRITTEN BY JESSICA WARD

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THUNDER BAY
P·R·E·S·S
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Introduction

I was lucky to have grown up during the second golden age of Disney animation, when *The Little Mermaid, Beauty and the Beast*, and *Aladdin* were debuting in theaters and entrancing audiences with their music and animation magic. Part sailor/swimmer and part bookworm, I always had trouble choosing between Ariel and Belle when asked which Disney princess was my favorite. But as I grew up, I discovered that a small part of me identified with each and every one of Disney's animated heroines. Perhaps that's the reason they are universally loved across generations, cultures, and continents.

The Disney princesses are aspirational and beautiful (inside and out), but they are also people. They have faults just like the rest of us, and despite being a bit too stubborn, naïve, or impulsive, their generous hearts and brave spirits see them through to happy endings. From Snow White to Merida, they differ as much in their appearances as they do in their personalities, and yet they are all kind, courageous, and true.

And now they are huggable! With the patterns included in this kit and some supplies from your local craft store, you will be on your way to crocheting a complete court of cuddly Disney princesses.

—Jessie Ward

About This Kit

Included in this kit are all the materials you need to create one Cinderella doll and one Ariel doll: a 4/E (3.5 mm) crochet hook, a tapestry needle, nine colors of yarn, red embroidery floss, safety eyes, and stuffing.

Tools and Materials

YARN AND THREAD

When selecting yarn of your own to use in making these dolls, be sure to choose worsted weight. On the package, it should be labeled as 4/medium. Acrylic is the best yarn fiber for this style of crochet, which is known as amigurumi, because it's soft, durable, and it comes in a wide variety of colors. Different yarn brands vary in thickness and sheen, so whenever possible, use the same brand of yarn for all colors of the doll. Embroidery floss is used to add mouths and other small details.

HOOKS, PINS, AND NEEDLES

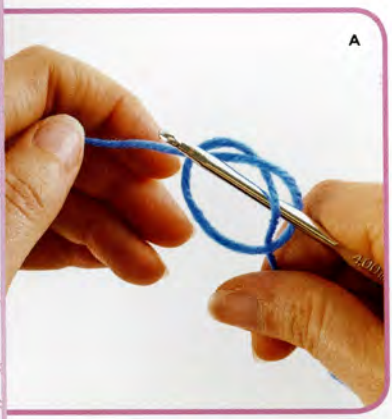
All of the patterns in this book are meant to be crocheted with a 4/E (3.5 mm) crochet hook. Straight pins (with large heads—small heads can pull through the crocheted material) come in handy when it's time to sew components of the doll together, as they can be used to attach arms and other appendages and hold them in place while sewing. A tapestry needle, such as the one contained in this kit, should be employed when sewing with the tail ends of yarn or embroidery floss and when sewing doll parts together.

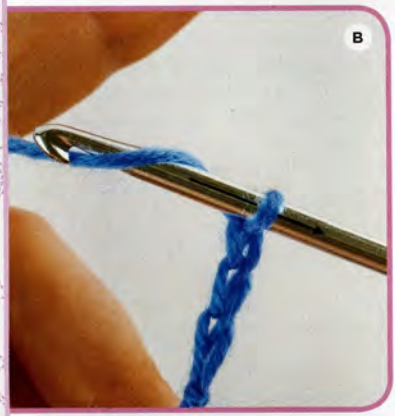
STITCH MARKERS

Stitch markers (little plastic circles) are useful when you need to keep track of the first stitch in a row or round. They can be purchased at craft stores or improvised using a safety pin or a short length of yarn in a different color.

Abbreviation Chart

***. . .* rep**	perform the steps within the asterisks as many times as indicated	**hdc**	half double crochet
beg	beginning	**IFO**	invisible fasten off
BLO	back loops only	**ML**	magic adjustable loop
BBO	back bumps only	**POP**	popcorn stitch
ch	chain	**R1, R2**	row or round number
dc	double crochet	**sc**	single crochet
dec	invisible decrease	**sl st**	slip stitch
dtc	double treble crochet	**sk**	skip
FLO	front loops only	**st(s)**	stitch(es)
FO	fasten off	**tc**	treble crochet
		trtr	treble treble crochet
		YO	yarn over





Stitches and Techniques

Whether you are a crochet novice or an amigurumi expert, it's a good idea to review and practice the following stitches and techniques before beginning any of the projects in this book.

SLIPKNOT

The starting point for the vast majority of crochet projects is a slipknot. To make a slipknot, create a loop in your yarn by passing the longer end (the end that leads to the remainder of the skein) over the shorter end (the end that's been cut). Then pass the longer end across the underside of the loop. From the top, grab the portion of the longer end that's inside the loop, and gently pull it part of the way through the loop, creating a new loop. Pull on the shorter end with one hand while holding the new loop with the other hand to snug up the knot. This new loop will be threaded onto the crochet hook to begin stitching. (Fig. A)

YARN OVER (YO)

This process is as simple as it sounds, and it occurs at least once for every crochet stitch. Once the loop of the slipknot has been threaded onto the crochet hook, hold the crochet hook in your dominant hand between your thumb and forefinger with the mouth of the hook facing you and pointed toward your nondominant hand. Use the middle and ring fingers of your nondominant hand to grasp the short end of the yarn just below the base of the slipknot. Then use the thumb and forefinger of your nondominant hand to pass the longer end of the yarn over the top of the crochet hook from back to front.

CHAIN (CH)

To make a chain, begin with a YO. Holding the longer end of the yarn firmly with

your nondominant hand, twist the hook toward yourself slightly so that the YO is captured inside the mouth of the hook. Now pull the tip of the hook through the original loop and twist it slightly away from yourself. The YO has now become the loop on the hook. Repeat this process to chain as many stitches as you need. Remember, the loop remaining on your hook does not count toward your total stitch count. (Fig. B)

WORKING INTO THE CHAIN

Once you have chained the required number of stitches, pause for a minute to look at the composition of the chain. You'll notice that the front of the chain looks like a series of Vs, while the back has a ridge of bumps going down the center. Most patterns will specify skipping the chain closest to the crochet hook and work will begin with the next-closest chain. Insert the crochet hook into the center of the V so that the back loop of the V and the back ridge bump are on the hook and the front loop of the V is below the hook. (Fig. C)

BACK BUMPS ONLY (BBO)

Some patterns require working into the back bumps of a chain. Insert your crochet hook between the V and the bump on the back ridge of the chain so that the back bump is on the hook and both loops of the V are below the hook. (Fig. D)

WORKING INTO A STITCH

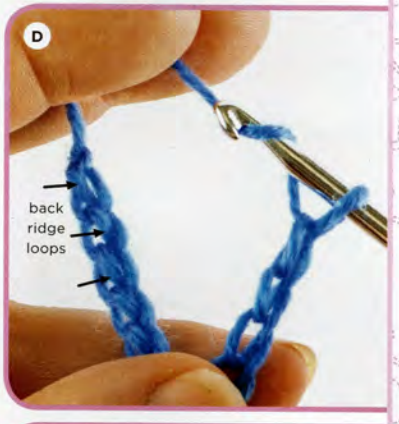
The standard method is to insert your crochet hook underneath both loops of the V from the front to the back. (Fig. E)

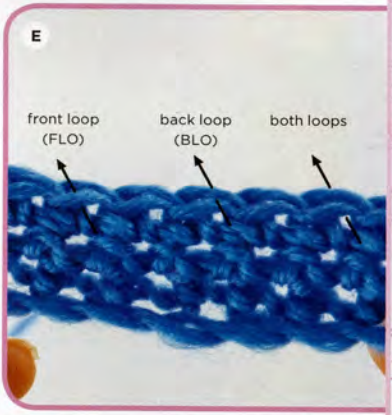
FRONT LOOPS ONLY (FLO)

To work into the front loops, insert your crochet hook under the side of the V that is closest to you and bring it up in the center of the V so only the front loop of the V is on your hook. (Fig. E)

BACK LOOPS ONLY (BLO)

To work into the back loops, insert your crochet hook into the center of the V and





then underneath the side of the V that is farthest from you so that only the back loop of the V is on your hook. (Fig. E, page 7)

SINGLE CROCHET (SC)
Working into a chain or existing stitches using one of the methods listed above, insert your crochet hook accordingly. YO and pull the hook through the chain or stitch. There will now be two loops on the hook. YO again and pull the hook through both loops on the hook. (Fig. F, page 7)

SLIP STITCH (SL ST)
While a single crochet is a two-step process, a slip stitch requires just one step. Insert your crochet hook into a chain or stitch, YO, and then pull the hook through both the chain or stitch and the original loop on the hook. (Fig. G)

HALF DOUBLE CROCHET (HDC)
If a slip stitch contributes half as much height as a single crochet, a half double crochet contributes about one and a half times as much height as a single crochet. First, YO. Then insert your crochet hook into a chain or stitch. YO a second time and pull the hook back through the chain or stitch. There will now be three loops on the hook. YO a third time and pull the hook through all three loops. (Fig. H)

DOUBLE CROCHET (DC)
A double crochet—which contributes twice as much height as a single crochet—is similar to a half double crochet, except that it requires one more YO. First, YO. Then insert your crochet hook into a chain or stitch. YO a second time and pull the hook back through the chain or stitch. There will now be three loops on the hook. YO a third time and pull the hook through the first two loops on the hook. There will now be two loops on the hook. YO a fourth time and pull the hook through the last two loops. (Fig. I)

TREBLE CROCHET (TC)
With its long stitches, treble crochet

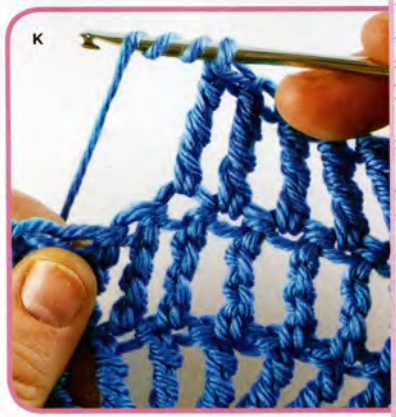
creates a ladderlike appearance in the material. First, YO twice. Then insert your crochet hook into a chain or stitch. YO a third time and pull the hook back through the chain or stitch. There will now be four loops on the hook. YO a fourth time and pull the hook through the first two loops on the hook. There will now be three loops on the hook. YO a fifth time and pull the hook through the next two loops on the hook. There will now be two loops on the hook. YO a sixth time and pull the hook through the last two loops. (Fig. J)

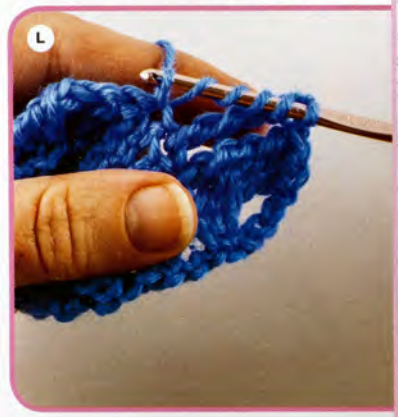
DOUBLE TREBLE CROCHET (DTC)

Even more exaggerated in its ladderlike appearance, double treble crochet begins with three YOs. Then insert your crochet hook into a chain or stitch. YO a fourth time and pull the hook back through the chain or stitch. There will now be five loops on the hook. YO a fifth time and pull the hook through the first two loops on the hook. There will now be four loops on the hook. YO a sixth time and pull the hook through the next two loops on the hook. There will now be three loops on the hook. YO a seventh time and pull the hook through the next two loops. There will now be two loops on the hook. YO an eighth time and pull the hook through the last two loops. (Fig. K)

TREBLE TREBLE CROCHET (TRTR)

Used on Cinderella's hair, treble treble crochet is the tallest stitch utilized in this book. First, YO four times. Then insert your crochet hook into a chain or stitch. YO a fifth time and pull the hook back through the chain or stitch. There will now be six loops on the hook. YO a sixth time and pull the hook through the first two loops on the hook. There will now be five loops on the hook. YO a seventh time and pull the hook through the next two loops on the hook. There will now be four loops on the hook. YO an eighth time and pull the hook through the next two loops, leaving three loops on the hook. YO a ninth time and pull the hook





through the next two loops, leaving two loops on the hook. YO a tenth time and pull the hook through the last two loops. (Fig. L, page 9)

INCREASING

In order to expand the number of stitches in a row or round and therefore increase the width or circumference of the material you're making, you'll increase by working two stitches into one existing stitch or chain. (Fig. M)

DECREASING (DEC)

To lessen the number of stitches in a row or round and therefore decrease the width or circumference of the material you're making, you'll decrease by working one stitch into two existing stitches or chains.

STANDARD DECREASE

Working in single crochet, insert your crochet hook into a stitch, YO and pull the hook through the stitch. There will now be two loops on the hook. Insert your crochet hook into the next stitch. YO a second time and pull the hook through the stitch. There will now be three loops on the hook. YO a third time and pull the hook through all three loops. (Fig. N)

INVISIBLE DECREASE

The standard method of decreasing single crochet can result in stitches that appear slightly irregular. This technique, which creates a more uniform look, is recommended for amigurumi. Insert your crochet hook into the front loop of a stitch, and then insert your hook into the front loop of the next stitch. YO and pull the hook through the first two loops on the hook. There will now be two loops on the hook. YO a second time and pull the hook through the remaining two loops. (Fig. O)

POPCORN STITCH (POP)

This technique, which can be worked in single crochet, half double crochet, double crochet, treble crochet, double treble crochet, or treble treble crochet,

creates a bubbly look in the material by working several stitches into one stitch. Using the stitch indicated in the pattern, work the required number of stitches into one existing stitch. Once finished, remove the crochet hook from the working loop, and insert it into the top of the first stitch that was made in the previous step. Insert the hook into the dropped working loop and pull it through the stitch, joining the first and last stitches and creating a bubble. (Fig. P)

WORKING IN ROWS

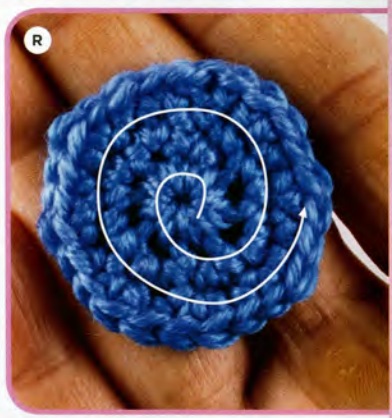
To create crocheted material that is flat as opposed to rounded, you'll work in rows. At the end of each row, you flip the material over, chain a certain number of stitches (as directed by the pattern) to account for height, skip those chained stitches, and continue crocheting in the next stitch. (Fig. Q)

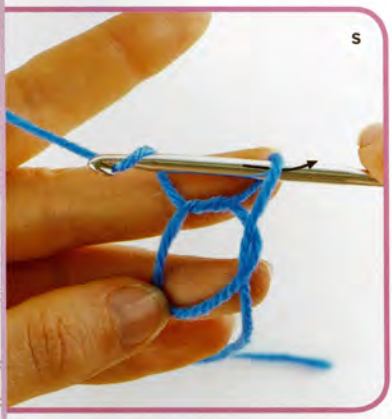
WORKING IN THE ROUND

The pieces in this book are crocheted in unjoined spiral rounds, unless otherwise specified in the pattern. One way to begin is to chain a certain number of stitches and then join the first stitch of the chain to the last stitch of the chain with a slip stitch, creating a circle. The next round is worked either into the center of the circle created by the stitches of that first chain, or into each of the stitches forming the circle. (Note that this method leaves a small hole in the center of the material.) Another way to begin is to chain two and then work the desired number of stitches for the first round into the first chain. To close the hole from the first slipknot, use the tail end of the yarn and a needle to sew the hole closed. When working in the round, it will be difficult to see where each round begins and ends, so it's a good idea to keep track of your work by using a stitch marker or a small piece of yarn in a different color. (Fig. R)

MAGIC ADJUSTABLE LOOP (ML)

This method—used to begin crocheting in the round—is preferred for amigurumi





because it does not leave a hole in the center of the material. With the palm of your nondominant hand facing you, wrap the yarn over the top of your fingers, leaving about six inches dangling below your fingers. Wrap the yarn up and over again, this time turning your hand palm down and crossing the second wrap over the first. Insert your crochet hook under the first wrap and use it to grab the second, pulling the second wrap in a loop under the first wrap. Remove the wraps from your fingers. YO and pull through the loop on your hook. Now create the desired number of stitches by working into the wraps that were around your fingers. Once finished, pull on the tail end of the yarn to close the circle completely. (Fig. S)

RIGHT SIDE AND WRONG SIDE

When working in the round, it is important to remain conscious of which side of the material is the right side and which is the wrong side. As your work begins to form into a cup shape, you'll notice that you're inserting your hook on the inside of the cup. The interior of the cup is the right side. You can tell by looking at the stitches—they appear to be little Vs. The exterior of the cup is the wrong side; the stitches look like the Greek letter Pi (π). In order to make sure that the right side ends up facing outward, invert your cup about halfway through and continue to work, inserting your hook into the outside of the cup. This inversion is especially important before beginning any invisible decreases, as the designation of back loops and front loops will depend on the orientation of your work. (Figs. T and U)

JOINED ROUNDS VS. CONTINUOUS SPIRAL ROUNDS

When working in the round, as is often the case with amigurumi, there are two methods to choose from. Working in joined rounds means that at the end of every complete circle of stitches, the first

stitch is joined to the last stitch using a slip stitch, and a specified number of chains are made to account for the height of the next round. This creates a visible seam at the points where the rows are joined. Working in continuous spiral rounds is a way to avoid creating that visible seam, but it can be more difficult to keep track of the work because there is no beginning or end in each row. To work in continuous spiral rounds, no slip stitches or chains are used—simply continue crocheting directly in the next stitch. With this technique, it is a very good idea to use a stitch marker so you know where the row begins. Pieces in this book are worked in continuous spiral rounds, unless otherwise specified in the pattern. (Figs. V and W)

CHANGING YARN COLORS

In order to change colors seamlessly, complete the final stitch in the first color up to the point where there are two loops remaining on the crochet hook. Then drop the first color and pick up the new color, using the new color for the final YO. Pull through the last two loops on the hook, and continue working with the new color. If changing back to the first color after a few stitches, carry it behind your work. Otherwise, tie off both of the tails behind the work using a loose square knot. Note: when crocheting in continuous spiral rounds, switching colors will create a visible jog or step in the material. To hide these color jogs, situate the affected portion of the material so it's at the back of the doll before sewing doll parts together. (Fig. X)

FASTEN OFF (FO)

When you complete a component of a crochet project and have one loop remaining on your hook, cut the working yarn, leaving several inches for a tail. Thread the tail through the loop on the hook and pull, cinching the final loop tight around the tail. The tail may be used later to sew together two crocheted components, or it may be woven into the material.

INVISIBLE FASTEN OFF (IFO)

In order to finish a circular piece of crocheted material so that the circumference is completely seamless, work into the last stitch of the row or round, and then make a slip stitch in the first stitch of the previous row or round. Remove the crochet hook and cut the working yarn, leaving several inches for a tail. Instead of inserting the tail into the final loop, pull the loop up until the tail comes through. Then thread the tail onto a needle. Insert the needle under both loops of the next stitch, as though it were a crochet hook. Pull the yarn all the way through. Then insert the needle into the top of the last stitch, down the center, and out under the back loop of the stitch. Weave in the end. (Figs. Y and Z)

FLY STITCH

Used to sew mouths on the faces of the dolls in this book, a fly stitch creates a V shape using embroidery floss. Insert your needle from the back of the material to the front in the spot where you'd like the left corner of the mouth to be (point 1 in Fig. Aa). Then insert your needle from front to back in the spot where you'd like the right corner of the mouth to be (point 2), but do not pull the thread tight; leave a U-shaped loop in the front. Insert your needle from back to front again, midway between the first two points, and about ¼ inch below them (point 3). Make sure the loop of thread created in the first step is hanging below the needle as it comes up from the bottom point of the mouth. This will create a V shape. Lastly, insert the needle from front to back a fraction of an inch below the bottom point of the mouth, and pull tight (point 4). Tie off to secure.

WHIPSTITCH

Employ this method when sewing together the edges of two pieces of crocheted material. Thread the tail end

from one piece of work onto a needle and insert the needle near the edge of piece A. Dip the needle down and under the seam, bringing it up just beyond the edge of piece B. Continue in this fashion all along the seam until the pieces are completely joined. (Fig. Bb)

RUNNING STITCH

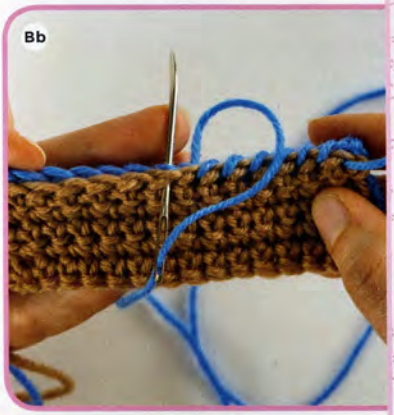
In order to attach a piece of crocheted work layered on top of another, running stitch—which gives the appearance of a series of dashes—is used in these patterns. Insert your needle through both pieces of work from front to back and then from back to front, sewing in a straight line. (Fig. Cc)

OVERHAND KNOT

With one piece of yarn, cross the free end over the standing end, creating a loop. Pass the free end under one side of the loop and up through the center, pulling to tighten.

SQUARE KNOT

With two pieces of yarn, cross the right piece over and underneath the left piece. Then cross the left piece over and underneath the right piece. Pull to tighten.



project

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Cinderella

Despite living with a cruel stepmother and two stepsisters who treat her like a servant, Cinderella never loses hope that her dreams will come true. Her courage, kindness, and optimism are rewarded when her Fairy Godmother sends her to the ball. She falls in love with Prince Charming and is given the chance to start a wonderful new life.

what you'll need

- 4/E (3.5 MM) CROCHET HOOK
- WORSTED WEIGHT YARN IN PERIWINKLE, CREAM, LIGHT BLUE, BRIGHT YELLOW, AND BLACK
- STITCH MARKER
- POLYESTER FIBERFILL FOR STUFFING
- TAPESTRY NEEDLE
- 12 INCHES RED EMBROIDERY FLOSS
- 2 (12 MM) SAFETY EYES

FINISHED SIZE: Approximately 4 inches tall.

About the Authors

JANA WHITLEY

When she was a child, Jana Whitley learned how to crochet from her mother, but it wasn't until her thirties that she discovered amigurumi. She started crocheting fantasy and fairy tale characters for family and friends in 2007, and she hasn't put away her hook since. With a background in technical writing and graphic design, Jana found that creating patterns was as much fun as crocheting, and she started writing and selling crochet patterns online and in her Etsy store, JanaGeek. Jana lives in Utah with her husband Mark and their children, Lisa, Jessica, and Sara.

JESSICA WARD

During her nine years as an editor for Disney Publishing, Jessica Ward edited coffee table books on classic Disney animation and modern live-action. She also worked on many books for the Disney Parks, including the Birnbaum official travel guides and several cookbooks, including the Delicious Disney series. Her writing credits for Disney include *Duffy the Disney Bear*, two Minnie and Daisy B.F.F. chapter books, and *G-Force: The Dossier*. As a freelancer, Jessie has written *The Ultimate Disney Party Book* for Edda and the companion book for the *Frozen Paint-by-Number Kit* for Sterling. Jessie lives in Connecticut with her husband Dan.

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